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January 2001



Social Studies 33

Grade 12 Diploma Examination

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January 2001
Social Studies 33
Grade 12 Diploma Examination

Description

This examination consists of

- 60 multiple-choice questions, worth 60% of the total mark
- 4 writing assignments, each worth 10 marks, for a total of 40% of the exam mark

Time: This examination was developed to be completed in 2 ½ hours; however, you may take an additional ½ hour to complete the examination.

Instructions

Multiple Choice

- On the answer sheet provided, use **only** an **HB** pencil to mark the correct or best answer for each question. Fill in the circle that corresponds to your answer. For example:

The currency used in Canada is the

- A. peso
- B. mark
- C. pound
- D. dollar

Answer Sheet

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ ●

- Mark only one answer for each question.
- If you change an answer, erase your first answer completely.
- Answer all questions.

Writing Assignments

- Space is provided in this booklet for planning and for your written work.
- Use blue or black ink for your written work.

Recommendation: The multiple-choice questions and source material that precede each writing assignment may assist you in composing your written work. Read each writing assignment **before** you complete the related questions.

Evaluation: Your writing assignments will be evaluated for

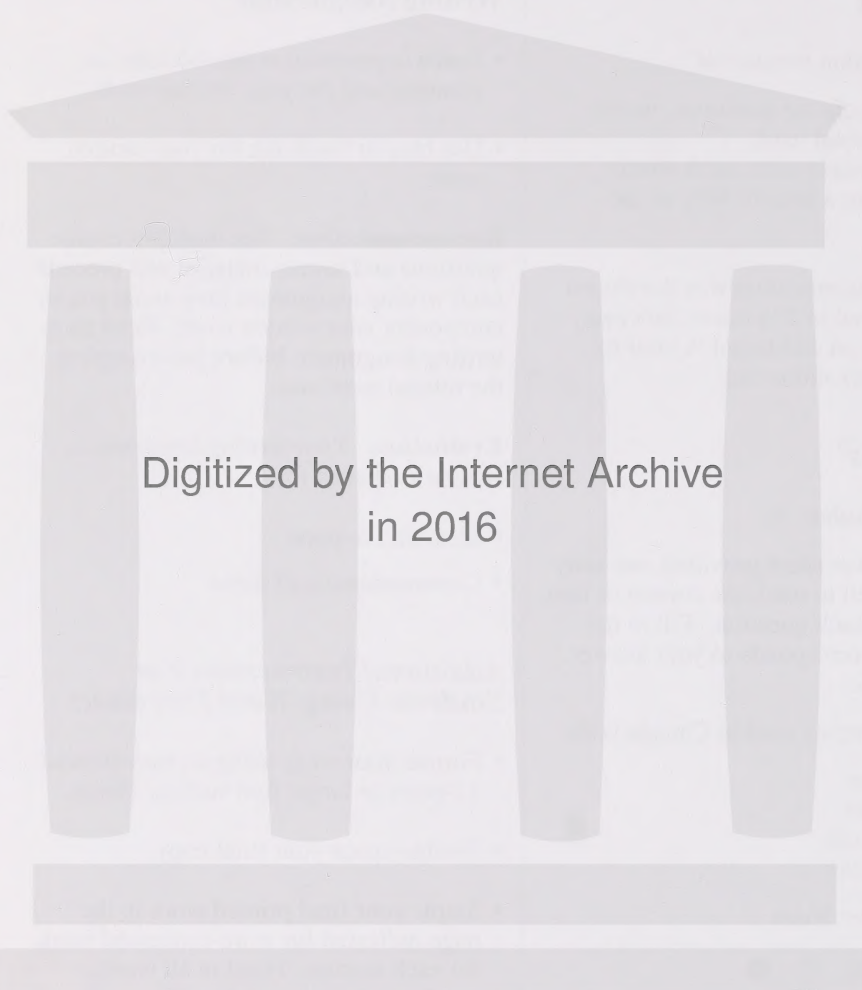
- Ideas and Support
- Communication of Ideas

Additional Instructions For Students Using Word Processors

- Format your work using an easy-to-read 12-point or larger font such as Times.
- Double-space your final copy.
- Staple your final printed work to the page indicated for word-processed work for each section. Hand in all work.
- Indicate in the space provided on the back cover that you have attached word-processed pages.

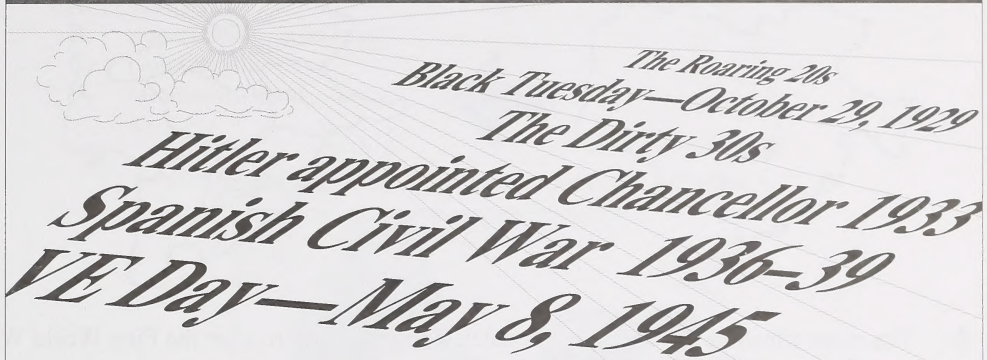
Do not write your name anywhere in this booklet.

Feel free to make corrections and revisions directly on your written work.



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Section One: The Interaction of Nations (1919 to 1945)

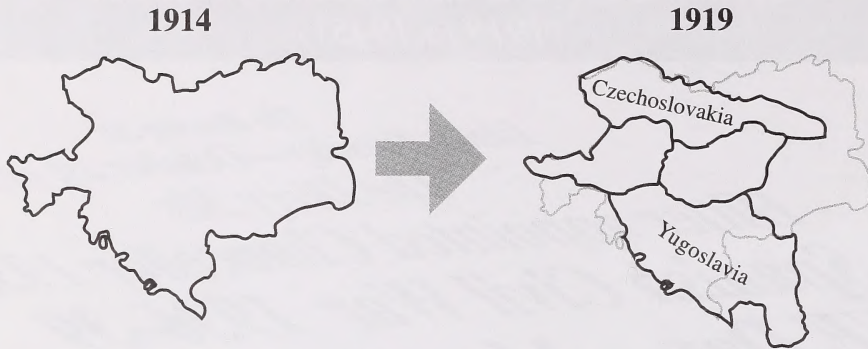


Questions 1 to 10 focus on the period between 1919 and 1945.

1. In 1919, German leaders accepted the terms of the Treaty of Versailles primarily because the German government
 - A. was given few other options
 - B. was under the control of Adolf Hitler
 - C. believed that the terms of the treaty were reasonable
 - D. knew that it would not have to fulfil its treaty obligations

2. The central purpose of the League of Nations was to
 - A. establish a global free trade network
 - B. find diplomatic solutions to international disputes
 - C. prevent the emergence of dictatorial governments
 - D. remain neutral in conflicts between member nations

Use the following maps to answer question 3.



3. The maps illustrate the break up of which European empire after the First World War?
- A. Austro-Hungarian
 - B. German
 - C. Russian
 - D. Turkish
-
4. In the 1920s and 1930s, one factor that united members of the Nazi party was their shared resentment of
- A. German ex-soldiers who used violence to create social unrest
 - B. German nationalists who idealized Germany's past glories
 - C. the ideals and goals of fascist politicians
 - D. the terms of the Treaty of Versailles
5. The primary motivation for Japanese armed expansion in Asia beginning in the early 1930s was to
- A. liberate Japanese people being ruled by brutal dictators
 - B. restore good relations with both China and the United States
 - C. make Japan the greatest economic and political power in Asia
 - D. prevent the spread of communism in lands bordering the Soviet Union

6. During the 1920s and most of the 1930s, with regard to European affairs, the United States followed a foreign policy of
- A. militarism
 - B. imperialism
 - C. isolationism
 - D. internationalism

Use the following information to answer question 7.



British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain speaking to a crowd on his return from the Munich Conference in September 1938. In his hand, he holds a pledge of peace signed by Adolf Hitler.

—from *Tony Stone Images*

7. The photograph and caption would be **most useful** as a resource for a report on the
- A. success of an isolationist foreign policy
 - B. effectiveness of using appeasement to halt aggression
 - C. success of holding arms reduction talks to reduce political tension
 - D. effectiveness of applying trade sanctions to stop human rights abuses

8. The Nazi–Soviet Pact of 1939 surprised the leaders of many nations largely because
- the Soviet Union and Germany were both members of the League of Nations
 - Germany and the Soviet Union were ideological opponents
 - Germany had announced plans to invade the Soviet Union
 - the Soviet Union was already allied with France

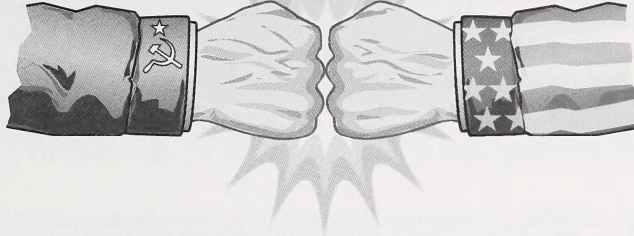
Use the following source to answer question 9.

The image shows the front page of 'The Evening News' newspaper, dated Monday, June 6, 1944. The masthead includes the newspaper's name, issue number (No. 19,498), date, and price (One Penny). There are also advertisements for 'CALOX' tooth powder and 'LATE EXTRA'. The main headline reads: 'Montgomery Leads British, U.S., Canadian Force WE WIN BEACHHEADS 4,000 Ships, 11,000 Planes in Assault on France: 'All Going to Plan'—Premier WE LAND IN JERSEY—Nazis'. Below the headline is a large photograph of the invasion scene with labels for various locations like 'JERSEY', 'CAEN', 'R. SEINE', 'RAVINE', 'BRETONNE', 'LAKE', and 'MORVILLE'. To the right of the photo is a section titled 'THE KING ON RADIO AT 9 P.M.' with a sub-headline 'GREAT BLITZ ON NAZI GUNS'. Below the photo is a section titled 'A BIRD'S-EYE INVASION VIEW' with a sub-headline 'BATTLE WILL GROW IN SCALE AND INTENSITY'. To the left of the photo is a section titled 'Shore Batteries Largely Quelled'. At the bottom right, there is a section titled 'Premier's Glowing Confidence In Commons Statement To-day' with a sub-headline 'MR. CHURCHILL began his Commons statement to-day on the invasion by apolo-

—from *The Second World War*

9. This newspaper's headline refers to the Allied effort to
- encourage the United States' entry into the war
 - prevent a German invasion of the Soviet Union
 - create an offensive front against German forces in western Europe
 - force the immediate surrender of all German forces in eastern Europe
10. The world became aware of the full extent of the Holocaust when
- France surrendered to Germany in 1940
 - Italy surrendered to Allied forces in 1943
 - Allied armies launched the D-Day invasion in 1944
 - Allied armies advanced into German territory in 1945

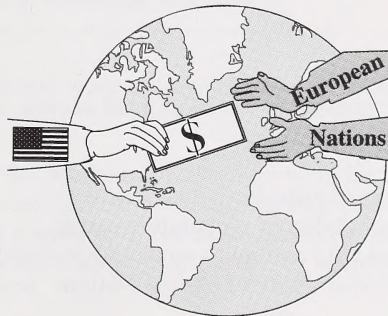
Section Two: The Cold War



Questions 11 to 20 and Writing Assignment I focus on the Cold War and its implications.

11. From a Soviet perspective, the establishment of satellite states in central Europe was necessary in order to
- A. punish former allies of Germany for supporting Nazi war efforts
 - B. prevent the extermination of European Jews in Nazi death camps
 - C. create a buffer zone between the Soviet Union and western Europe
 - D. fulfill Soviet commitments made to Western allies at wartime conferences

Use the following illustration to answer question 12.



12. Which American foreign policy initiative following the Second World War is depicted above?
- A. Providing aid through the Marshall Plan
 - B. Airlifting supplies to West Berlin
 - C. Forming the NATO alliance
 - D. Joining the United Nations

Use the following information to answer questions 13 and 14.

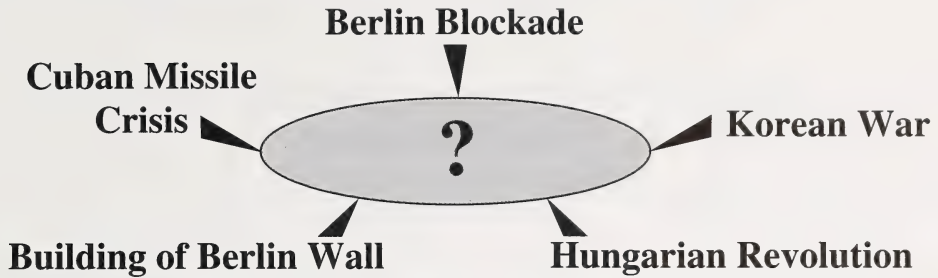
"You have a row of dominoes set up; you knock over the first one, and what will happen to the last one is the certainty that it will go over very quickly."

—American President
Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1954



13. The analogy used by Eisenhower helped to justify an American Cold War foreign policy of
- A. appeasement of Soviet leaders
 - B. isolationism from global crises
 - C. containment of communist expansion
 - D. nuclear arms sales to developing nations
14. Given the year of Eisenhower's comment, the "dominoes" he referred to were nations located in
- A. South America
 - B. Southeast Asia
 - C. North America
 - D. Central Africa
-
15. During the Cold War, neither superpower used nuclear weapons to wage war because to have done so would have
- A. violated the terms of arms limitation treaties
 - B. increased the probability of global destruction
 - C. encouraged a peaceful ending to an ideological dispute
 - D. reduced the diplomatic role of United Nations' peace negotiators

Use the following diagram to answer question 16.



16. Which of the following titles is appropriate for this diagram?
- A. *The Final Events of the Second World War*
 - B. *United Nations' Peacekeeping Operations*
 - C. *Redrawing the Borders in Eastern Europe*
 - D. *Tension Points in Superpower Relations*
-
17. Which of the following events is associated with the period of détente between the Soviet Union and the United States?
- A. The signing of the SALT I Treaty
 - B. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
 - C. The creation of the NATO alliance
 - D. The American involvement in Vietnam
18. In the mid-1980s, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev encouraged an end to the Cold War by
- A. strengthening the Soviet military presence in Europe
 - B. threatening to escalate the nuclear arms race to new levels
 - C. demonstrating a willingness to ease tensions with the United States
 - D. increasing Soviet foreign aid to nations in Africa and Central America

Use the following opinion survey to answer questions 19 and 20 and to focus your thoughts for Writing Assignment I on page 9.

The events of the Cold War provide many lessons about the roles that powerful nations can take in international affairs.

What do you think?

	YES	NO	UNDECIDED
I. Should powerful nations have nuclear weapons as part of their armed capability?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
II. Should powerful nations have special status within international organizations such as the United Nations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
III. Should powerful nations take a leadership role in forming and maintaining regional military alliances?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IV. Should powerful nations attempt to solve international crises by threatening military intervention?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
V. Should powerful nations interfere in civil conflicts within less powerful nations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
VI. Should powerful nations protect their own interests by intervening in the affairs of neighbouring nations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

19. A supporter of deterrence would answer “Yes” to survey question
- A. I
 - B. II
 - C. III
 - D. VI
20. A person who answers “Yes” to survey question VI would **most likely** believe that superpowers should
- A. encourage self-determination for ethnic minorities
 - B. eliminate barriers to global free trade
 - C. adopt isolationist foreign policies
 - D. establish spheres of influence

Writing Assignment I

Suggested time: 15–20 minutes

The events of the Cold War raise important questions about the appropriate role of powerful nations in international affairs. The survey on page 8 lists some of these questions.

What role should powerful nations take in international affairs?

Write a composition in which you

- **identify and explain** your opinion on this issue
- **give reasons** to support your explanation

Reminders for Writing

- **Remember** that the questions in Section Two and the survey on page 8 may contain information that could help you write your composition.
- **Plan** your composition.
- **Organize** your ideas and support.
- **Use blue or black ink** for your written work.
- **Correct** any errors that you find in your writing.

Planning

*If you are using a word processor, staple your finished work here.
You may make corrections directly on your printed page(s).*

Written Work

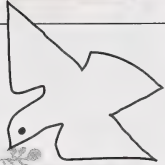
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This is the end of Section Two.

Section Three: The Contemporary World



In the contemporary world, many efforts have been made to ensure that the promise of peace outshines the threat of war.

Peace

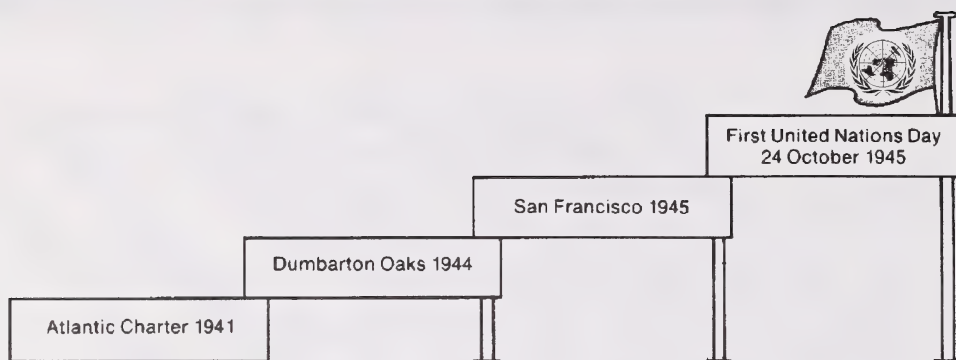
Questions 21 to 30 and Writing Assignment II focus on issues of peace and security in the contemporary era.

- 21.** *In 1997, representatives of over 100 nations met in Ottawa and signed an agreement to end the production and use of land mines.*

The actions of these nations reflect an attempt to promote the values associated with

- A. nationalism and militarism
 - B. isolationism and individualism
 - C. protectionism and egalitarianism
 - D. humanitarianism and internationalism
- 22.** European nationalists often express the fear that the movement to greater unity through membership in the European Union represents a threat to their nations'
- A. air, army, and naval forces
 - B. international trade positions
 - C. democratic political institutions
 - D. economic and cultural independence
- 23.** At the end of the Cold War, changes in global relations contributed to the withdrawal of Canadian military personnel from
- A. military bases in western Europe
 - B. patrol duties in Canadian coastal waters
 - C. participation in international peacekeeping operations
 - D. membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Use the following illustration to answer question 24.



—from *A Visual Story of the United Nations*

24. An appropriate title for this illustration is

- A. *Creating Postwar Spheres of Influence*
- B. *The Rebirth of Collective Security*
- C. *The Growth of Isolationist Ideals*
- D. *Appeasing Aggressive Nations*

25. A primary role of the United Nations Security Council is to

- A. decide questions involving international law
- B. coordinate the daily work of United Nations' agency staff
- C. create and oversee United Nations' peacekeeping operations
- D. provide a public forum for debate among all member nations

26. *During the 1996 presidential election campaign in the United States, a candidate for the leadership of the Republican Party promised to scrap the North American Free Trade Agreement and to end government spending on foreign assistance.*

The promises of the candidate indicate a belief that American foreign policy should shift toward

- A. increased isolationism in the global community
- B. greater support for global human rights protection
- C. increased involvement in settling international disputes
- D. greater reliance on global collective security to resolve disputes

Use the following newspaper article to answer questions 27 and 28.

Gulf War over



1991 The Gulf War ended today. Saudi forces entered Kuwait City at first light as the Iraqi army fled northward, only to be cut off by allied forces which had moved behind them in a lightning strike. Later in the day the Iraqi government announced its unconditional acceptance of the UN resolutions on Kuwait, and US president George Bush announced tonight that the war is over. All allied military action will cease from tomorrow morning. No chemical weapons were used during the four-day ground battle which has ended the war, and allied casualties were light. The US lost 184 men in the war. The allies have taken 80,000 Iraqi prisoners, and allied leaders calculate that 85,000 to 100,000 Iraqis have been killed. Initial estimates are that Iraq's destroyed infrastructure will take \$200 billion and a generation to repair, and that Kuwait's reconstruction will cost \$50 billion.

—from *On This Day*

27. The article describes the military response to the invasion of
- A. Iraq
 - B. Kuwait
 - C. Saudi Arabia
 - D. the United States
28. Information presented in the article indicates that the multinational allied military force was
- A. poorly organized and badly commanded
 - B. principally made up of armies from non-Arab nations
 - C. primarily dominated and directed by the United States
 - D. exhausted and heavily damaged after a long ground war

Use the following photographs to answer questions 29 and 30 and to focus your thoughts for Writing Assignment II on page 17.

Photograph I

A Swedish soldier serving on a United Nations' peacekeeping mission.



—from *Global Forces of the Twentieth Century*

Photograph II



A protest in Great Britain against nuclear weapons.

—from *Superpower Rivalry*

29. The photographs **most directly** reinforce the opinion that, in the contemporary world, the goal of achieving a more peaceful planet is a goal that
- A. has unintentionally created greater global tension
 - B. has only a minimal chance of being achieved
 - C. requires a variety of efforts and strategies
 - D. conflicts with the aims of most nations
30. Taken together, the photographs suggest that in an effort to achieve a desired goal, individuals
- A. must commit themselves to participation in a cause
 - B. work in cooperation with extremist governments
 - C. take actions that are illegal and unwarranted
 - D. sacrifice their personal opinions and beliefs

Writing Assignment II

Suggested time: 15–20 minutes

The photographs on page 16 suggest different ways in which people serve the cause of peace.

What idea(s) do the photographs communicate to you about the ways in which people attempt to create a more peaceful world?

Write a composition in which you

- **identify and explain** the idea(s) conveyed in the photographs
- **support** your explanation by referring to details in the photographs and/or to your understanding of social studies

Reminders for Writing

- **Remember** that the questions in Section Three may contain information that could help you write your composition.
- **Plan** your composition.
- **Organize** your ideas and support.
- **Use blue or black ink** for your written work.
- **Correct** any errors that you find in your writing.

Planning

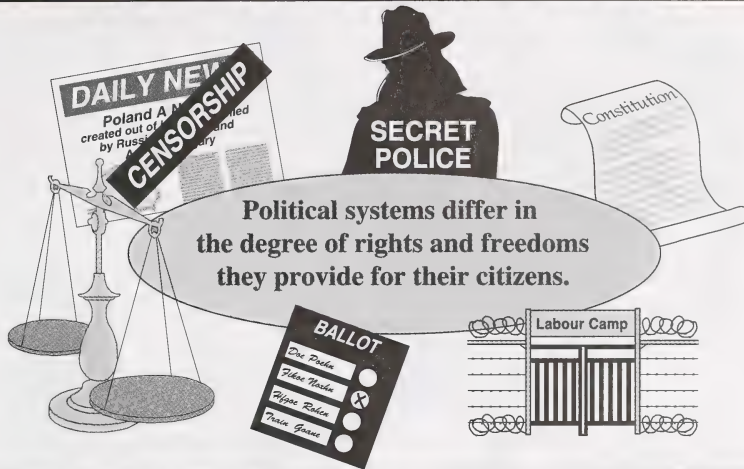
Written Work

19

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This is the end of Section Three.

Section Four: Political Systems



**Questions 31 to 45 and Writing Assignment III
focus on political systems and issues.**

31. One function that all political systems have is to
- A. provide an organizational and decision-making structure for society
 - B. distribute national income equally and fairly among citizens
 - C. eliminate the need for public debate on important issues
 - D. increase the civil liberties and freedoms of citizens
32. The daily lives of citizens in a democracy differ **most** from the daily lives of citizens in a dictatorship in relation to the consequences of
- A. attending political rallies
 - B. expressing political opinions
 - C. listening to political speeches
 - D. participating in political ceremonies
33. In the Canadian parliamentary system, opposition party members are expected to
- A. support legislative proposals made by cabinet ministers
 - B. challenge the legal authority of the Supreme Court
 - C. accept positions in the prime minister's cabinet
 - D. criticize the decisions of the government

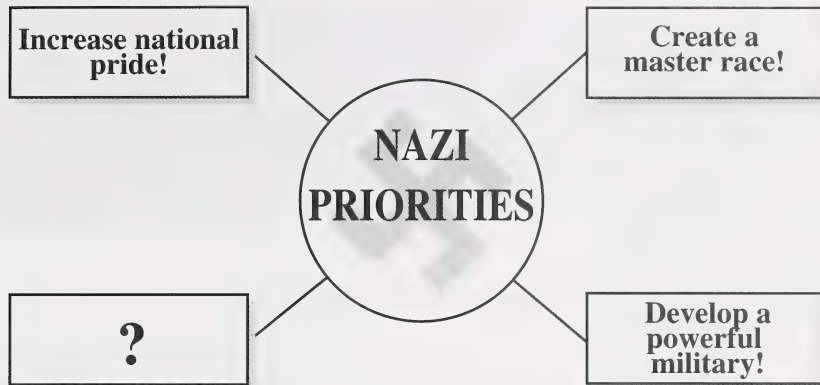
Use the following cartoon to answer question 34.



—from *Best Editorial Cartoons of the Year, 1992 Edition*

34. Which of the following statements provides the **best** interpretation of this cartoon?
- A. A political reform movement can become overwhelming.
 - B. A leader may be forced by the public to introduce political changes.
 - C. A dictator will embrace efforts to change a nation's political system.
 - D. A foreign government may choose to interfere in another nation's political problems.
-
35. Which of the following actions that occurred in the 1930s provides an example of scapegoating as a way for a dictatorship to gain public support?
- A. The Soviet government created propaganda posters celebrating the success of the Five Year Plans.
 - B. The Soviet government held "show trials" at which accused enemies of the state confessed to terrible crimes.
 - C. The Nazi government created propaganda films that demonstrated the might of their armed forces.
 - D. The Nazi government organized youth groups to convert German youth to fascist beliefs.

Use the following diagram to answer questions 36 and 37.



36. Which of the following priorities completes the diagram?
- A. Nationalize all industry and business!
 - B. Collectivize the agricultural system!
 - C. Hold elections every four years!
 - D. Unite all Germans!
37. The priorities shown in the diagram are characteristic of a form of
- A. fascism
 - B. socialism
 - C. anarchism
 - D. communism

Use the following information to answer question 38.

Statements about the Government of the United States



Statement I: Senators are elected to office by the voting public.

Statement II: The president is not allowed to belong to a political party.

Statement III: Federal, state, and local governments share political power.

Statement IV: The Supreme Court decides important legal challenges and constitutional issues.

—photograph from *Our world this century*

38. Which of the above statements about the American political system is **false**?

- A. Statement I
- B. Statement II
- C. Statement III
- D. Statement IV

39. Josef Stalin believed that in order to preserve political stability in the Soviet Union, he had to

- A. expand the civil liberties of citizens
- B. encourage a free and independent media
- C. eliminate people who were potential enemies of the state
- D. eliminate the Communist Party's monopoly on political power

40. In both Russia before the Bolsheviks seized power and Germany before the Nazis gained control,

- A. the government was in the hands of a brutal dictatorship
- B. the armed forces were involved in a war with other nations
- C. harsh economic conditions caused widespread public discontent
- D. rebellious ethnic minorities were pressuring for political independence

Use the following excerpt to answer question 41.

It is no accident that the era of greatness in ancient Greece coincided with the era of democracy. Philosophy and the arts flourished because, with the citizens in control of things, the more creative among them felt free to express themselves in ways that might have been dangerous in an autocracy.

—from *Royal Bank Letter*

41. The author implies that democracies create an environment in which
- A. criticism of the state can be prevented
 - B. political competition is not necessary
 - C. poverty can be effectively eliminated
 - D. ideas can be openly discussed
-
42. A dictatorship may attempt to create the appearance of democracy by
- A. employing a highly dedicated state security force
 - B. orchestrating national elections on a regular basis
 - C. forbidding the court system from challenging constitutional law
 - D. tolerating acts of discrimination against specific minority groups

Use the following dictionary definition to answer question 43.

ref•er•en•dum (ref'ə ren'dəm) *n., pl. -dums or -lda* (-də)
1 the submission of a law to a vote of the people **2** the vote itself

—from *Webster's New World Large Print Dictionary*

43. A referendum, as defined above, demonstrates an essential feature of
- A. parliamentary democracy
 - B. republican democracy
 - C. limited democracy
 - D. direct democracy

EDITORIAL

Government censorship—a necessary evil

A foundation of democracy is freedom of speech. People in democracies have always fought to protect this basic right. Democratic governments protect free speech in written constitutions. Freedom of speech is considered a right that every person should enjoy.

However, in Canada today, some limits to freedom of expression are needed. Why? Because some people abuse this freedom. When democracy was in its infancy, freedom of speech was essential so that citizens could express their views without fear of reprisal. Social progress occurred, and democracy grew stronger as a result. Now, unfortunately, some people choose to exercise the privilege of free speech in questionable ways.

Today, many so-called artists (painters, sculptors, writers, actors, and musicians) justify creating obscene works by saying that they are exercising their “right” to freedom of speech and expression. Audiences are exposed to performances that defy widely accepted community standards for appropriateness. Some musicians have recently come under fire for writing lyrics that go beyond the bounds of decency and good taste.

Violence and sex are big sellers in today’s culture, and the entertainment industry realizes that there is big money to be made. Concerned citizens have set up groups to protest “art” that they consider harmful to young people.

Many people in the entertainment industry defend themselves by arguing that people

have the option to *not* buy, read, or view anything that offends them on a personal or moral basis. These people also believe that government censorship is unfair and undemocratic. They believe that society, not government, should judge what is, or is not, acceptable for public consumption.

These arguments are absurd. If drivers showed good judgement and demonstrated good driving habits, there would be no need for traffic laws or for the enforcement of them. One could argue that governments need to “censor” drivers with traffic laws in the same way that governments need to censor entertainers, artists, or writers with laws that define decency.

The government needs to establish an agency to screen and, as necessary, censor artistic expression in Canada. This agency would approve all recorded, written, and visual works, as well as be responsible for rating them in the same way that movies are currently rated. They would ensure that materials that are objectionable would not be available to the public.

Some might complain that such an agency will destroy freedom of speech and expression. However, governments are elected by the people, and if voters believe that a government has gone too far, they can elect a new one. Government must protect the individual’s right to free speech but not at the expense of exposing people to obscenity. Governments must set the limits within which that right can be exercised. It is definitely time for the Canadian government to pass strict censorship laws.

44. The editor argues that government censorship is necessary today in Canada **mainly** because
- A. some individuals abuse an important civil liberty
 - B. freedom of speech is essential for society to progress
 - C. it is the best way to protect democracy from a dictatorial takeover
 - D. most citizens have a solid idea about what is acceptable or decent
45. People who believe in upholding individual democratic freedoms would **most likely**
- A. agree with the proposal because it allows for the majority to control the views of minority groups
 - B. agree with the proposal because it protects society from the threat of political and social decline
 - C. disagree with the proposal because it does not go far enough to control those who abuse democratic freedom
 - D. disagree with the proposal because it is potentially dangerous to allow the government to judge public morality

Writing Assignment III

Suggested time: 15–20 minutes

The editor believes that it is time for the Canadian government to pass strict censorship laws.

What is your opinion about the idea that the government should pass strict censorship laws?

Write a letter to the editor in which you

- **identify and explain** your opinion
- **give reasons** to support your opinion

Reminders for Writing

- **Remember** that the questions in Section Four and the editorial on page 26 may contain information that could help you write your letter.
- **Plan** your letter.
- **Organize** your ideas and support.
- **Letter** format is provided beginning on page 29.
- **Use blue or black ink** for your written work.
- **Correct** any errors that you find in your writing.
- **Sign** your letter KELLY LEE.

Planning

*If you are using a word processor, staple your finished work here.
You may make corrections directly on your printed page(s).*

Written Work

To the Editor:

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This is the end of Section Four.

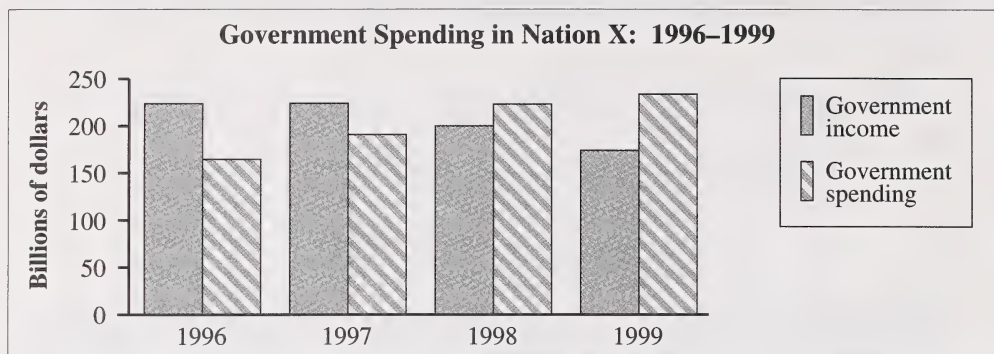
Section Five: Economic Systems

Economic decisions made by governments affect your quality of life.

**Questions 46 to 60 and Writing Assignment IV
focus on economic systems and issues.**

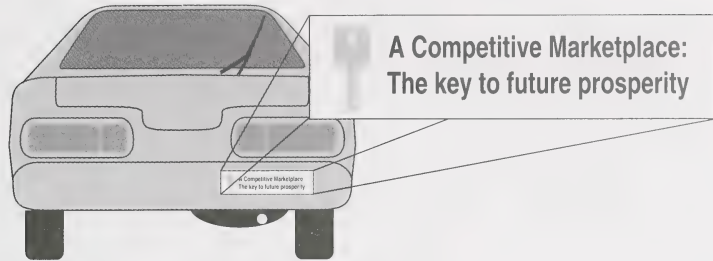
46. Which of the following statements describes the condition created by economic scarcity?
- A. Some resources are more valuable than others.
 - B. Manufactured products are more valuable than raw materials.
 - C. Citizens' wants are only partially satisfied by a nation's resources.
 - D. Some products are so popular that prices inflate quickly over time.
47. American President Franklin Roosevelt's economic program "The New Deal" was designed to
- A. finance military purchases during the Second World War
 - B. eliminate government regulation of the economy during the Great Depression
 - C. stimulate economic growth during the Great Depression through government spending
 - D. eliminate government spending on military purchases during the Second World War
48. Economist Adam Smith would have been **most critical** of the Soviet economic system because it
- A. encouraged full employment
 - B. stabilized inflation rates at very low levels
 - C. experienced rapid growth of industrial output
 - D. restricted individual initiative in the marketplace

Use the following information to answer questions 49 and 50.



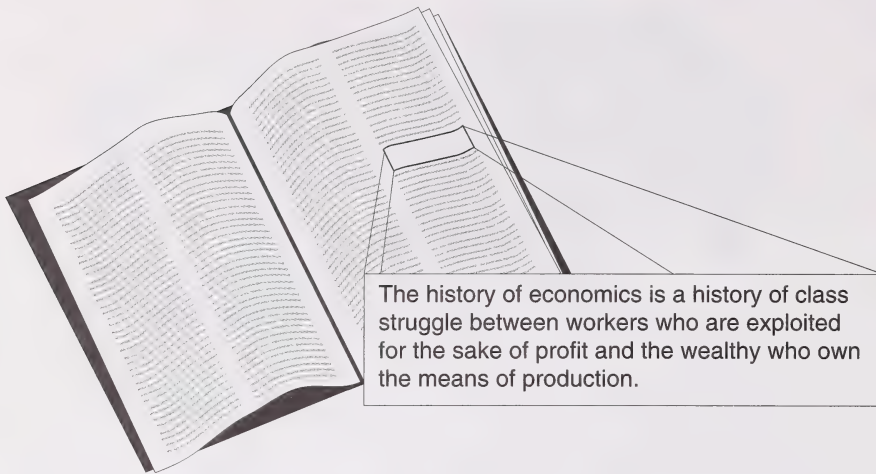
49. Nation X experienced budget surpluses in
- A. 1996 and 1997
 - B. 1996 and 1999
 - C. 1997 and 1998
 - D. 1998 and 1999
50. The shift in government income and spending patterns over the four years shown above was **most likely** caused by
- A. an increase in exports and a decline in imports
 - B. a rise in worker productivity in manufacturing industries
 - C. an economic boom that increased consumer spending on luxury items
 - D. a recession that reduced tax revenue and increased social assistance payments
-
51. During the 1930s, kulaks (wealthy peasants) in the Soviet Union resisted Stalin's efforts to
- A. expand the power of the army
 - B. collectivize private agricultural land
 - C. create large manufacturing industries
 - D. establish a state-funded health-care program

Use the following drawing to answer question 52.



52. The owner of the vehicle is expressing support for the principles of a
- A. socialist mixed economy
 - B. Marxist communist economy
 - C. centralized planned economy
 - D. laissez-faire capitalist economy
-
53. In a market-oriented economy, a period of rapid economic growth is often accompanied by
- A. rising rates of inflation
 - B. rising rates of unemployment
 - C. declining levels of foreign investment
 - D. declining values of stockmarket shares
54. Capitalist and socialist governments would agree that
- A. widespread prosperity should be a major economic goal
 - B. industrial production in a nation should be coordinated by a government planning agency
 - C. consumer demand should be the only force determining whether a product is sold in the marketplace
 - D. workers should have the right to strike if they become dissatisfied with their salary or working conditions

Use the following passage to answer question 55.



The history of economics is a history of class struggle between workers who are exploited for the sake of profit and the wealthy who own the means of production.

55. This passage presents an idea attributed to
- A. Adolf Hitler
 - B. Karl Marx
 - C. Woodrow Wilson
 - D. Franklin Roosevelt
-
56. Which of the following statements provides a justification for a mixed economy?
- A. An ideal economy prospers when the marketplace is free and unregulated.
 - B. The economy is just and fair only after workers have seized control of all means of production.
 - C. Some government involvement in the economy is needed to reduce the problems caused by free-market competition.
 - D. An ideal economy prospers because major businesses are privately owned but the government makes the production decisions.
57. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev introduced perestroika in an effort to
- A. decrease Soviet trade with Western nations
 - B. discourage the spread of capitalist values
 - C. strengthen Soviet military power
 - D. reform the Soviet economy

Use the following information to answer questions 58 to 60.

Some Economic and Political Conditions in Nation X

- I.** All workers are guaranteed five weeks of paid annual vacation.
- II.** Governments are chosen in free, democratic elections.
- III.** Laws are passed to ensure gender equality in the workplace.
- IV.** Medical care is funded by the government and is provided to citizens for a minimal fee.
- V.** There is private ownership of 85% of industry and most retail businesses.
- VI.** Unemployment rates are between 3% and 4%.
- VII.** A parent of a newborn child can take up to 12 months of parental leave and receive 90% of his/her regular salary.

- 58.** The conditions described above are characteristic of
- A.** Germany in the 1930s
 - B.** the United States in the 1950s
 - C.** the Soviet Union in the 1970s
 - D.** Sweden in the 1980s
- 59.** The conditions listed above indicate that Nation X is attempting to
- A.** promote cooperation with trading partners
 - B.** ensure the social well-being of all citizens
 - C.** restore traditional conservative values
 - D.** remove state regulation
- 60.** Which of the following conditions would **most likely** also exist in Nation X?
- A.** Propaganda campaigns are used to maintain citizen loyalty.
 - B.** High tuition fees limit the access of poorer citizens to universities and colleges.
 - C.** Elections are based on proportional representation, with political parties fairly represented in parliament.
 - D.** Government-employed central planners emphasize the production of industrial machinery over consumer goods.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a nation with a high level of government involvement in the economy?

Write a composition in which you

- **explain** the advantages and disadvantages for citizens of government involvement in an economy
- **support** your explanation

Reminders for Writing

- **Remember** that the questions in Section Five may contain information that could help you write your composition.
- **Plan** your composition.
- **Organize** your ideas and support.
- **Use blue or black ink** for your written work.
- **Correct** any errors that you find in your writing.

Planning

*If you are using a word processor, staple your finished work here.
You may make corrections directly on your printed page(s).*

Written Work

Continued

Written Work

This is the end of the examination. You may wish to review your multiple-choice answers and revise your written work.

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